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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONGRESS HELD AT
HAVANA, CUBA, FEBRUARY 15 TO FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

[By P. A. Surgeon G. M. Guitéras.]

The inaugural session of the congress was held in the "Aula Magna" of the University of Havana, at 8.30 p. m., February 15, 1902, before a large and select audience. The chair was occupied by Maj. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., one of the vice-presidents of the congress and representative on the present occasion of the military governor of the island of Cuba, who was unable to attend on account of other engagements.

The opening address was made by the president of the congress, Dr. Juan Santos-Fernandez, of Havana. It was entitled "Proximate and remote importance of the international sanitary congress." He reviewed shortly the 8 international sanitary conferences that have been held in Europe and the one which convened in the city of Washington on the invitation of the United States in the year 1881. Some of these conferences had been followed by diplomatic conventions to put in force the recommendations made by the sanitarians. The fact that a decade had elapsed without a second international conference having been called by the predominating power of the Western Hemisphere, always solicitous for the sanitation of its territory, was proof to the speaker that the other nations of America had not been in a proper condition to derive practicable benefit from such assemblages. No doubt, he said, this was also the opinion of Dr. Walter Wyman, the eminent Surgeon-General of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, and of the learned Dr. Wilde, skillful Argentine diplomat and sanitarian. He believed that better results were to be obtained from the initiative of private individuals than by the exclusive work of governments.

He mentioned Virchow, Jenner, and Pasteur as instances of men who had achieved great sanitary results through their individual efforts, and he thought that a great deal could be accomplished on this line by the present conference so timely proposed by Drs. Wilde and Wyman. He quoted extensively from Dr. Wyman's paper, read before the last Pan-American medical congress held in Havana, to show the necessity of instructing the people on sanitary matters, especially because from

among them are selected the municipal councils, which bodies, and not the general government, are called upon to solve the principal sanitary problems of each country.

He pointed out the interest evinced in Latin America in scientific work, and especially with respect to Cuba, mentioning, among other achievements the discovery by Dr. Finlay of the method of transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito. For this and other reasons he thought that Cuba was entitled to be selected as the gathering point of periodical Pan-American sanitary conferences. Continuing, he said, "It is consequently a proximate result of this sanitary congress held to-day in Havana to spread, no doubt, in all Latin America the news of the progress realized here in Cuba in the study of yellow fever, the rumors of which were carried away by the members of the third Pan-American medical congress who came from those countries, rumors that are now transformed into certain and distinct sounds and unquestionable truths.

* * * * *

"The remote results of this first sanitary congress will be appreciated when the different nations of America, paying due attention to the principal points discussed in it and taking into consideration the new scientific discoveries made, shall realize the truth that all that refers to international sanitation is a matter of greater importance than any other, whatever it may be."

He remarked that up to within a short time Latin America had been very lax with respect to sanitation, but that at present excellent work was being done on this line, mentioning in this connection the work already done and under construction in the cities of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, San Paulo, Montevideo, and others.

Speaking of quarantine, he said that while the United States differed from England as regards restrictive quarantine it had so organized its system, placing it on a rational scientific basis, that it does away with all unnecessary restrictions. He gave a succinct statement of the origin and present and future prospects of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

On the conclusion of the discourse of Dr. Santos-Fernandez regrets were expressed at the absence of Surg.-Gen. Walter Wyman, and the paper that was to be read by him on "Hygiene and politics" was passed over for the present in the hope that it might be received later.

The proceedings of the opening session were concluded with the very interesting paper of Dr. D. Eduardo Liceaga, president of the delegation representing the Republic of Mexico. It was entitled, "Convenience of substituting quarantines by more efficient sanitary measures." He spoke of the old time significance of the term "quarantine" as comprising those restrictions on travel and commerce based on fear, superstition, and unfounded hypotheses, and advocated the establishment of those sanitary measures based on reason and modern science.

During the morning and afternoon session of Monday, February 17, a number of papers were read, none of which had any very direct

practical bearing on international sanitation. A full list will be found in the programme of the congress herewith transmitted.

That of Dr. Carlos M. Garcia, one of the Mexican delegates, was interesting as showing the work at present under construction at Vera Cruz for the purpose of obtaining a plentiful and pure water supply. The projected improvements will cost about \$3,000,000.

Immediately after the general session, a meeting of the official delegates was called, with Dr. Santos-Fernandez in the chair and Dr. Tomas V. Coronado as secretary. In opening the proceedings the chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to formulate the general conclusions that were to be presented to the congress for adoption. He alluded to the resolutions recently adopted relative to international quarantine and sanitation, by the Pan-American congress in the city of Mexico, and suggested that some action should be taken by the present congress relative thereto. After a brief discussion it was agreed unanimously to accept in toto the determinations of the Pan-American congress, and to incorporate the same in the resolutions of the present congress.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, U. S. A., then proposed that a committee of three be appointed to draw up the resolutions relative to yellow fever. Dr. Miranda * * * suggested in an informal way the names of Havard, Liceaga, and Ulloa to form the committee. Without an opportunity being offered for discussion, the names were accepted by the chair. Dr. Gutierrez Lee moved to appoint another committee of three to draw up resolutions relative to leprosy. During the discussion which followed, Dr. G. M. Guitéras, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, moved to reconsider the motion appointing the committee on yellow fever, proposing as a substitute the appointment of a committee of seven, with Colonel Havard as chairman, who would then divide the said committee into subcommittees to draw up the conclusions upon the various matters before the congress and report the same to the full committee, which in turn would submit its report to the congress. After some desultory talk and without the formality of a vote, the chairman proceeded to appoint the committee on leprosy, naming Drs. Gutierrez Lee, Narciso del Rio, and G. M. Guitéras. Committees were also appointed on malaria, tuberculosis, and cattle diseases, and without further action the meeting adjourned to reconvene at the call of the chair.

On the evening of the 17th the delegates to the congress were tendered a banquet at the Hotel Telegrafo. The table and service were excellent. The following speeches were made: Dr. Santos-Fernandez welcomed the guests and spoke of the recent advances in sanitary science. Lieutenant-Colonel Havard made an address in Spanish inviting attention to the sanitary work realized in Cuba by the government of intervention. Dr. Ulloa, delegate from Costa Rica, greeted the nascent republic of Cuba and pointed out its importance from an international point of view. The mayor, Dr. Carlos de la Torre, welcomed the delegates in

the name of the city of Havana. Dr. D. E. Liceaga, representing Mexico and Uruguay, made an excellent address based on the belief that sanitary science was called upon to serve as the connecting link between the American Republics. Dr. Santos-Fernandez closed with a few words thanking the delegates for their presence at the congress and submitted a proposition that a cablegram be sent to Dr. Walter Wyman, saluting him and sincerely regretting his absence. It was carried unanimously.

The proceedings of the morning and evening sessions on February 18 were much the same as those of the preceding day, and with few exceptions, nothing was read of particular interest. Dr. Gonzalo Arostigui's paper on "Preventable diseases and international hygiene" was good. In addition to taking an advanced and scientific position upon the subject, he gave merited distinction to the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, and spoke of it as the exponent of the public health service of the United States.

Dr. Tomas V. Coronado, secretary of the congress, read a short but interesting note on "Malaria in Cuba." He advocated that the public in general and school children in particular, be taught the method of transmission of malaria so that they would take the necessary means to avoid contracting the disease.

Dr. Narciso del Rio's paper on "Sanitary inspection of vessels" was interesting, but it developed no new facts.

Surg. A. H. Glennan, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, presented a paper in Spanish (which was read by the secretary) entitled "The study of quarantine from the view point of modern progress." It gave a clear idea of what modern quarantine means, contrasting present quarantine methods with those of the past and showing that under conditions to-day and those hoped for within the near future quarantine restrictions would be reduced to a minimum. The paper was received with merited applause and was highly eulogized by Dr. Coronado and Dr. Ulloa.

The statistics presented by Dr. Federico Torralbas, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, going to show that there was no real foundation for the prevalent idea that the harbor of Havana was particularly unhealthy, were interesting and no doubt a surprise to many of the strangers present.

The greater part of the morning session on February 19 was devoted to the reading of articles on tuberculosis and measures to be taken to avoid the inroads of this disease. Little or nothing was said, however, with special reference to international measures to be adopted against the disease.

Papers were read by Drs. Gutierrez Lee and Henry Robelin on leprosy, the former recommending strong local and international measures directed to restricting and finally controlling the spread of the disease. These papers gave rise to quite an animated discussion upon the cura-

bility of leprosy, Drs. Liceaga and Robelin maintaining that they had seen cases completely cured, while Dr. Gutierrez Lee held that these were simply apparent cures, that the disease invariably returned, and that it was therefore incurable.

The last paper read during the morning session was that of Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, surgeon, U. S. A., entitled "Recent advances in the study of yellow fever." It gave a detailed account of the work of the United States army commission, supported the proposition that, so far as known, the *stegomyia fasciata* was the only means of transmitting yellow fever, and that, therefore, prophylactic and quarantine measures should be based upon that fact as far as possible.

The reading of this paper led to an animated discussion. Dr. Fernandez Ybarra, of Havana, took the floor and made an exhaustive attack upon both the premises and conclusions of Dr. Havard. His (Fernandez Ybarra's) arguments were principally hypothetical, no facts of importance being recorded. A vote accepting in a general way the conclusions of Dr. Havard was carried with but 2 dissenting votes. The time of closing the morning session having long expired, the president adjourned the meeting at 12.15 p. m. to meet again at 2 p. m.

At the opening of the afternoon session Dr. Ulloa took the floor and answered some of the objections of Dr. Fernandez Ybarra. Dr. Aristides Agramonte, representing Dr. Havard, closed the discussion combating, in a concise and conclusive way, the arguments of Ybarra and others.

Dr. Carlos Finlay followed with an article on "The general history of yellow fever and of his personal investigations." The title indicates the general tenor of the paper, most of which has recently appeared in the Havana medical press in 2 articles which are herewith inclosed.

Maj. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., read an interesting paper giving a detailed account of "The results of disinfection against yellow fever in Havana during 1901, based upon the hypothesis that the mosquito is the only agent capable of transmitting the disease."

Dr. M. Ross, U. S. N., followed with an article entitled "Experiments upon the transmission of yellow fever by clothing infected by yellow-fever patients in Las Animas Hospital during the months of October and November, 1901." The experiments and conclusions were more or less on the same line as those of the army commission.

The paper, unexpectedly, gave rise to considerable discussion, much of it foreign to the subject-matter. The principal objection made to the conclusions of Dr. Ross was whether or not the nonimmune subject of the experiment, after being subjected to the influence of fomites, clothing and bedding of patients ill or dead of yellow fever, without contracting the disease, had been exposed to the bite of an infected mosquito, and therefrom developed the disease. To those who had followed the work of the yellow-fever commission and of Dr. John

Guitéras this question was not in doubt, and it was successfully answered by Dr. Agramonte and others.

Dr. Torralbas, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, stated that he thought that yellow fever might be conveyed in a thousand other ways than by the mosquito, and in support of this idea he cited a case of yellow fever that had developed aboard a vessel from Cuba bound for the Canary Islands, some sixty or more days after leaving port. Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, called attention to the fact that the example given by Dr. Torralbas did not impugn the theory that the mosquito was a carrier of the disease, inasmuch as it had been shown experimentally that the mosquito had transmitted the disease fifty-nine days after becoming infected (the mosquito having died at that time) and that it was probable that the mosquito remained infected until its death and that, therefore, very probably for a longer period than fifty-nine days. And moreover, that an infected mosquito, hibernating, might transmit the disease for a still longer period, thus explaining such cases as the one just cited.

Dr. Jorge Le Roy, terminated the session with a paper on "Yellow fever statistics." It referred specially to Havana, and was illustrated with flagged maps and charts that were curious and interesting.

Immediately after the close of the general session, President Santos-Fernandez called a meeting of the official delegates to hear the reports of the committees appointed at the previous meeting, February 17, and to discuss the resolutions to be adopted by the congress. After a few introductory words by Dr. Santos Fernandez, Lieutenant-Colonel Havard, chairman of the committee on yellow fever, was called upon for his report, and presented the following resolutions:

1. That the *stegomyia fasciata* is, up to the present time, the only means demonstrated for the transmission of yellow fever.

2. In accordance with the above, prophylaxis should consist in the destruction as far as possible of this species of mosquito, and the best means should be adopted to prevent these mosquitoes from gaining access to persons ill of yellow fever.

3. That quarantine measures against yellow fever shall be based thereon.

Objection to the third proposition was at once manifest. Dr. G. M. Guitéras stated that while the first two propositions were acceptable, and he was in accord with them in that the *stegomyia fasciata* was the only means of transmission so far demonstrated, and that prophylactic measures in general should be based thereon, the third proposition could not be accepted in its present form; it was too strong and mandatory. Changes in quarantine measures against yellow fever would no doubt be made, but they should be made slowly and carefully.

Drs. Liceaga and Ulloa, while accepting the resolution as it stood,

suggested that the word "shall" be substituted by "should." Dr. Havard defended his proposition and refused to accept any amendment.

Dr. Glennan stated forcibly that we (representatives of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service) could not accept the proposition in its present form. That it was necessary to bear in mind that in the reformation of quarantine regulations against yellow fever it was necessary to take into consideration the opinion of the health authorities of the Southern United States.

The chairman, Dr. Santos-Fernandez, suggested that the third proposition be dropped altogether. Dr. Havard insisted upon the original proposition and was supported by Liceaga and others.

The question was finally put as to whether to accept or reject the third proposition presented by Dr. Havard. It was rejected by a substantial majority. The first and second resolutions were accepted unanimously.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, representing the State of Florida, after several ineffectual attempts to obtain the floor, was recognized by the chair. He said he wished to make his position clear. That while he had voted only against the third of Dr. Havard's propositions he was not in accord with any of the three and would have voted against them all if he had had an opportunity to do so.

The findings of the committees on leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, etc., were then presented by their respective chairmen and adopted without debate.

There being no other business to transact, the meeting adjourned.

The formal closing session of the congress took place at 8.30 p. m., February 20, in the presence of the military governor of the island of Cuba. Short speeches of a congratulatory order were made by a number of the official delegates. The president, Dr. Santos Fernandez, congratulated the congress on the work it had achieved, and gave due credit to Drs. Wyman and Wilde as originators of the same. He also gave a short statement relative to the financing of the congress. Dr. Havard pointed out the importance of the resolutions adopted, and hoped that some change in quarantine methods would result therefrom. A vote of thanks to General Wood, Surgeon-General Wyman, Dr. Wilde, and the officers of the congress was carried unanimously.

Secretary Coronada then read the resolutions adopted by the official delegates. They were accepted without change, and are given below in full.

The congress then adjourned sine die.

The international sanitary congress in session in the city of Havana, February 15 to February 20, 1902, adopted the following resolutions:

1. The congress approves the resolutions adopted by the second Pan-American congress, held in the city of Mexico, and which says: (Here follow in full the resolutions adopted by said congress, relative

to international sanitation. As these are already well known, they are omitted.)

2. The international sanitary congress resolves that the mosquito, *stegomyia fasciata*, is the only means, so far demonstrated, as the transmitter of yellow fever.

In accord with the above resolutions, prophylactic measures should be directed to the destruction of said mosquito as far as possible, and the best means should be adopted to prevent the access of these mosquitoes to persons ill of yellow fever.

3. (a) The international sanitary congress advocates the formation of antileprosy leagues, under the patronage of the governments therein represented, with the object that the people be educated in every possible way as to the progress that the disease is making and the methods of preventing its increase.

(b) The entrance of lepers from foreign ports should be avoided, returning them to the country whence they come. The costs of such return should be borne by the transporting company.

(c) Confirmed cases should be isolated and suspicious cases held under observation as far as possible.

(d) Everything should be done to convince the public mind of the contagiousness of leprosy, and to recommend the most efficient means of preventing infection.

4. To recommend that all countries where malaria exists initiate a campaign of publicity relative to the discoveries recently made as to the transmission of the disease. That in clear and simple style, and with drawings showing the genera of mosquito capable of conveying the disease, pamphlets be profusely spread among seamen arriving at malarial ports. And to diffuse the same information among school children, looking to the possible extermination of the disease.

5. To recommend that the American Republics establish leagues against tuberculosis similar to those existing in some of these republics and in the island of Cuba, with the object that, with a united effort, the propagation of the disease would be diminished.

6. Recommends the general convenience of classifying contagious diseases, from the point of view of maritime sanitation, keeping in mind the period of incubation of each.

7. To recommend to the different Governments the inspection of cattle at the port of departure, as also the vessel in which they are to be transported, and the importance of vaccination when circumstances require it. This vaccination may consist of the use of "mallein" as a diagnostic means in case of horses or mules, or the serum of de Schweinitz, of Washington, against equine diseases. The congress believes it convenient that the different Governments include these precepts in their respective code of laws as a preventive against the introduction of epizootics.

Done and signed in the city of Havana, the twentieth day of February, 1902.

Dr. JUAN SANTOS-FERNANDEZ,
For the Argentine Republic.
 Dr. RICARDO GUTIERREZ LEE,
For the Republic of Colombia.
 Dr. JUAN ULLOA,
For the Republic of Costa Rica.
 Dr. VICENTE DE LA GUARDIA,
 Mr. FRANCISCO PARADELA,
For the Island of Cuba.
 Dr. FELIPE M. BERTRAN,
For the Republic of Santo Domingo.
 Dr. VALERY HAVARD,
 Dr. WILLIAM G. GORGAS,
 Dr. JEFFERSON R. KEAN,
For the United States of America.
 Dr. A. H. GLENNAN,
 Dr. GREGORIO M. GUITÉRAS,
For the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.
 Dr. EDUARDO LICEAGA,
 Mr. F. L. DE LA BARRA,
 Dr. NARCISO DEL RIO,
 Dr. CARLOS MANUEL GARCIA,
For the United States of Mexico.
 Dr. BARTOLOMÉ MARISCHAL,
For the Republic of Ecuador.
 Dr. TOMÁS V. CORONADA,
For the Republic of Nicaragua.
 Dr. GONZALO AROSTEGUI,
For the Republic of Paraguay.
 Dr. EDUARDO LICEAGA,
For the Republic of Uruguay.

SECOND AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, MEXICO, 1901-1902.

NOTE.—In PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of February 14, 1902, Volume 17, No. 7, the sanitary resolutions adopted by the second international conference of American States at the City of Mexico were published as transmitted to the Bureau. These resolutions, although adopted by the committee as printed, were slightly amended when reported to and adopted by the conference, and for the sake of accuracy and because the same resolutions were approved by the international sanitary congress at Havana, February 15 to February 20, 1902, as mentioned in the interesting report upon this congress transmitted by Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras and published in this number of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, the corrected text from the official proceedings is herewith printed.

Resolutions concerning international sanitary policy.

The undersigned delegates of the republics represented in the second international American conference, duly authorized by their governments, have approved the following resolution :

The second international American conference recommends the early adoption by the republics represented therein of the following resolutions :

1. That all measures relating to the subjects of international quar-

antine, the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases into a country, and the establishment and control of maritime and of international land detention, or health stations, shall be wholly within the control of the national governments.

2. That there shall be established in the ports of each country two kinds of detention (*a*) that for inspection or observation—and (*b*) that for disinfection.

3. That prohibitive quarantine on manufactures and merchandise shall be abolished, and that merchandise proceeding from noninfected ports or places, and which passes through infected territory without being detained therein beyond the necessary time of transit, shall not be subject to detention or other sanitary measures beyond that of the inspection which may be considered necessary at its destination; and that such inspection and delay shall not exceed the time absolutely necessary therefor. Further, that this same regulation shall apply equally to international communication by railway, provided that live stock, hides, rags, and immigrants' effects shall be excepted from the above provisions.

4. That the governments represented in this conference shall cooperate with each other, and lend every possible aid to the municipal, provincial, and local authorities, within their respective limits, towards securing and maintaining efficient and modern sanitary conditions in all their respective ports and territories, to the end that quarantine restrictions may be reduced to a minimum, and finally abolished. Further, that each and all of their respective health organizations shall be instructed to notify promptly the diplomatic or consular representatives of the republics represented in this conference, stationed within their respective territories, of the existence or progress, within their several respective territories, of any of the following diseases: Cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, and of any other serious pestilential outbreak; and that it shall be made the duty of the sanitary authorities in each port, prior to the sailing of a vessel, to note on the vessel's bill of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in such port at that time.

5. The second international conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American republics, and that they may more readily and effectively cooperate one with the other in all matters appertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American republics shall be called by the governing board of the international union of American republics to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year from the date of the adoption of these resolutions by this conference; that each government represented in this conference shall designate one or more delegates to attend such convention; that

authority shall be conferred by each government upon its delegates to enable them to join delegates from the other republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations as in the judgment of said convention may be in the best interests of all the republics represented therein; that voting in said convention shall be by republics, each republic represented therein to have 1 vote; that said convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent sanitary conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the convention; and that it shall designate a permanent executive board of not less than 5 members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent convention, at which time the board shall be appointed with a chairman to be elected by ballot by the convention. The said executive board to be known as the "International sanitary bureau," with permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C.

6. That in order that the international sanitary bureau thus provided for may render effective service to the different republics represented in the convention, the said republics shall promptly and regularly transmit to said bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories, and furnish said bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough and careful study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said republics, to the end that said bureau may by those means be enabled to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said republics and that commerce between said republics may be facilitated.

7. That the salaries and expenses of the delegates to the convention and of the members of the international sanitary bureau herein referred to and recommended, shall be paid by their respective governments, but that the office expenses of special investigations it may make, together with those for the translation, publication, and distribution of reports shall be paid from a special fund to be created by annual appropriations by the republics represented in such conventions, on the same basis now in force between the American Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau of American Republics. Further, that in the interest of economy, the said Bureau of American Republics shall be utilized by the conventions herein referred to, and by the international sanitary bureau herein recommended to the fullest extent possible, for the correspondence, accounting, disbursing, and preservation of the records incident to the work comprised within these resolutions.

Made and signed in the City of Mexico, on the twenty-ninth day of the month of January, one thousand nine hundred and two, in three copies, in Spanish, English, and French, respectively, which shall be deposited in the department of foreign relations of the Government of the United States of Mexico, in order that certified copies thereof

may be made to transmit them through diplomatic channels to each one of the signatory States.

FERNANDO E. GAUCHALLA,
For Bolivia.

RAFAEL REYES,
For Colombia.

J. B. CALVO,
For Costa Rica.

AUGUSTO MATTE,
JOAQ. WALKER M.,
EMILIO BELLO C.,
For Chile.

FED. HENRIQUEZ I CARVAJAL,
L. F. CARBO,
QUINTIN GUTIERREZ,
For the Dominican Republic.

L. F. CARBO,
For Ecuador.

FRANCISCO A. REYES,
BALASAR ESTUPINIAN,
For El Salvador.

W. I. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES M. PEPPER,
VOLNEY W. FOSTER,
For the United States of America.

FRANCISCO ORLA,
For Guatemala.

J. N. LEGER,
For Hayti.

J. LEONARD,
F. DAVILA,
For Honduras.

G. RAIGOSA,
JOAQUIN D. CASASUS,
E. PARDO, JR.,
JOSE LOPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS,
PABLO MACEDO,
F. L. DE LA BARRA,
ALFREDO CHAVERO,
M. SANCHEZ MARMOL,
ROSENDO PINEDA,
For Mexico.

F. DAVILA,
For Nicaragua.

MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON,
ALBERTO ELMORE,
For Peru.

JUAN CUESTAS,
For Uruguay.

Smallpox at Ludington, Mich.

In response to a request from health officer F. W. Graham, approved by Dr. H. B. Baker, secretary of the State board of health, Asst. Surg. W. C. Billings was ordered to Ludington for the purpose of examining